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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,453	11/21/2003	Kevin L. Bostrom	LUC-446/Bostrom 6-7-12	2590
32205	7590	04/29/2008	EXAMINER	
PATTI, HEWITT & AREZINA LLC ONE NORTH LASALLE STREET 44TH FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60602			TRAN, NGHI V	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		2151	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/719,453	Applicant(s) BOSTROM ET AL.
	Examiner NGHI V. TRAN	Art Unit 2151

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 March 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on September 12, 2007. Claims 1, 3, 6, 14, 15, 17, and 20 have been amended. Claims 21-22 have been canceled. Therefore, claims 1-20 are presented for further examination.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 27, 2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 1-13 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because of the following reasons:

Art Unit: 2100

5. Claims 1 and 20 is directly not limited to "functional descriptive material" because claims 1 and 20 are directly and/or indirectly to a computer program and/or a computer software application. According to "Patent Eligibility Guidelines 35 USC 101", pages 50-51, and according to MPEP 2106 page 2100-2012, a computer program is directed to non-statutory subject matter. For example, the Interim Guidelines recites "When functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory..." For example, the claim 1 recites "an apparatus comprising: an application server component that servers..." and the claim 20 recites "an article, comprising: one or more computer-readable signal bearing media; (emphasis added). Further, in the paragraphs 0032 and 0033 of the specification, the applicant wrote, "the apparatus comprises computer software components and example of a computer readable signal bearing medium comprises electrical medium" that are directed to non-statutory subject matter because claims 1 and 20 are just limited to computer program and computer application per se, instead being defined as including structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium. Therefore, claims 1 and 14 are directed to non-statutory subject matter because they are not directly to "functional descriptive material".

6. Claims 2-12 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because they are directly on independent claim 1.

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 11, 14-15, and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bravo et al., United States Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0177433 (hereinafter Bravo).

9. With respect to claims 1, 14, and 20, Bravo teaches an apparatus [= server 120], comprising:

- an application server component [= cellular-based access control process 500] that serves to maintain one or more communication session restrictions set [=] by one or more administrators [= access control administrator 130] for one or more mobile communication devices [= user cellular telephone 115] [figs.1-2];
- wherein the application server component employs one or more of the one or more communication session restrictions to advise one or more network components for control of one or more connections of one or more communication sessions for one or more of the one or more mobile communication devices [= restricted item provider 120 sends message to

access control administrator 130 with assigned token and instruction to call access control administrator, steps 560 and 570 of fig.5];

- wherein the one or more network components [= cellular routing database **400**, authorized user database **300**, and/or cellular-based access control process **500**] comprises a network component [= cellular routing database], wherein the one or more connections of the one or more communication sessions for the one or more of the one or more mobile communication devices comprises a connection [= authentication process] of a communication session for a mobile communication device [paragraphs 0034-0036];
- wherein upon receipt of an indication [= indicating the user's cellular telephone number, paragraph 0013] that the communication session involves the mobile communication device, the application server component checks [= granting access to user? step 580 of fig.5] one or more of the one or more communication session restrictions [fig.5];
- wherein the one or more communication session restrictions comprise one or more communication session restrictions on incoming communication session terminated [= deny access step 595] to the mobile communication device [fig.5].

10. With respect to claims 2 and 19, Bravo further teaches wherein the one or more administrators employ one or more websites to set the one or more communication

session restrictions [= access control administrator **130**]; wherein the application server component maintains the one or more of the one or more communication session restrictions set by the one or more administrators with the one or more websites [= website, paragraphs 0004, 0029, and 0032-0033].

11. With respect to claims 3, 5-7, 11, 15, and 17-18, Bravo further teaches wherein if the one or more of the one or more communication session restrictions allows the connection of the communication session for the mobile communication device, then the application server component advises the network component to allow the connection of the communication session for the mobile communication device [= permit access, step 590 of fig.5].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bravo, as applied in claims 1 and 14 above, in view of Klensin et al., United States Patent Application Publication Number 2003/0191971 (hereinafter Klensin).

14. With respect to claims 4 and 16, Bravo does not explicitly show wherein the application server component advises the network component to send a warning of a communication session termination to the mobile communication device.

In a method of and system for controlling Internet access, Klensin discloses wherein the application server component advises the network component to send a warning of a communication session termination to the mobile communication device [= reporting the reason for the blocking and prompting the user either to upgrade to higher access level or to appeal the blocking for later parental review, paragraph 0029].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bravo in view of Klensin by advising the network components to send a warning of communication session termination to the mobile communication device because this feature manages the violation for the particular customer [Klensin, paragraph 0029]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to prompt the user either to upgrade to higher access level or to appeal the blocking for later parental review [Klensin, paragraph 0029].

15. Claims 8-9 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bravo, as applied in claim 1 above, in view of Karak et al., United States Patent Application Publication Number 2002/016821 (hereinafter Barak).

16. With respect to claim 8, Bravo does not explicitly show wherein the request comprises an emergency request, wherein the application server component allows the communication session for the mobile communication device.

In a related art, Barak suggests or discloses wherein the request comprises an emergency request, wherein the application server component allows the communication session for the mobile communication device [paragraphs 0022-0026 and 0031].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bravo in view of Barak by allowing the communication session for the mobile communication device because this feature enable the users to monitor and/or view the details of only his or her account [Barak, paragraph 0042]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to ensure the cost/time of the call does not exceed the remaining account balance [Barak, paragraph 0034].

17. With respect to claim 9, Bravo does not explicitly show wherein the communication session comprises an incoming call, wherein the application server component sends the incoming call to a messaging component of the mobile communication device.

In a related art, Barak suggests or discloses wherein the communication session comprises an incoming call, wherein the application server component sends the

incoming call to a messaging component of the mobile communication device [paragraphs 0022-0026 and 0031].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bravo in view of Barak by sending the incoming call to a messaging component of the mobile communication device because this feature enable the users to monitor and/or view the details of only his or her account [Barak, paragraph 0042]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to ensure the cost/time of the call does not exceed the remaining account balance [Barak, paragraph 0034].

18. With respect to claim 13, Bravo does not explicitly show wherein the one or more of the one or more communication session restrictions comprise one or more of a time limit, a session limit, a user limit, and a website limit; wherein the application server component employs the one or more of the time limit, the session limit, the user limit, and the website limit to advise the one or more network components for control of the one or more connections of the one or more communication sessions for the one or more of the one or more mobile communication devices.

In a related art, Barak suggests or discloses wherein the one or more of the one or more communication session restrictions comprise one or more of a time limit, a session limit, a user limit, and a website limit; wherein the application server component employs the one or more of the time limit, the session limit, the user limit, and the website limit to advise the one or more network components for control of the one or

more connections of the one or more communication sessions for the one or more of the one or more mobile communication devices [For instance, call control limitations may include budgetary, time, geographic, and other limitation, see abstract and paragraphs 0020-0046].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bravo in view of Barak by employing the one or more of the time limit, the session limit, the user limit, and the website limit to advise the one or more network components for control of the one or more connections of the one or more communication session for the one or more of the one or more mobile communication devices because this feature enable the users to monitor and/or view the details of only his or her account [Barak, paragraph 0042]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to ensure the cost/time of the call does not exceed the remaining account balance [Barak, paragraph 0034].

19. Claims 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bravo, as applied to claim 1 above, in view of Barnes, JR., United States Patent Application Publication Number 2005/0136949 (hereinafter Barnes).

20. With respect to claims 10 and 12, Bravo does not explicitly show wherein an originator of the incoming call leaves a voice message for a user of the mobile communication device, wherein the application server component converts the voice

message to a short message service message or an email; wherein the application server component sends the short message service message or the email through the network component to the mobile communication device.

In a related art, Barnes suggests wherein an originator of the incoming call leaves a voice message for a user of the mobile communication device, wherein the application server component converts the voice message to a short message service message or an email; wherein the application server component sends the short message service message or the email through the network component to the mobile communication device [paragraph 0387].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Bravo in view of Barnes by converting the voice message to a short message service message or an email because this feature provides a system, method apparatus, and computer program product for automatically processing in a wireless network communications [paragraph 0008]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated in order to wirelessly exchange select information with other users and system [paragraph 0010].

Response to Arguments

21. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nghi V. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4067. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and every other Friday (6:30-4:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nghi Tran
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2151

April 21, 2008
/John Follansbee/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2151